

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flock of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if preferred by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool showing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country.—PROPOSALS will be received until 5000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS.
THOMAS G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34-4f

New Jewelry, &c.
Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, about four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, on consignment, consisting of an elegant assortment of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS; also, LADIES' BREAST PINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever sold in this place. The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece, will find it to their advantage to call and view the above articles at their store, on Main street.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 5th, 1815. 28.

George Shannon,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.
January 2, 1815.

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, set—July Term, 1815
Jacob Myers, complainant,
against
Ray Moss, John Taylor and Charles Myers, defendants.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant, Charles Myers, not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless, he said defendant do appear here, on or before the first day of the next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some legally authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession, agreeably to law—and this suit is continued till the next term. A Copy. Attest,
JOHN WALKER, d. c. j. c. c.

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE COUNTY, set—July Term, 1815
William Henderson's Heirs for
Samuel Woodson, complainants,
against Bernard Gaines and others, defendants.

THIS DAY came the complainants by their counsel, and the defendants, David Jameson and the heirs of David Gaines, dec. except Bernard Gaines, not having entered their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here, on or before the first day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here, on or before the first day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks, agreeably to law. A Copy. Attest,
JOHN C. WALKER, d. c.

The above named absent Defendants,
Will take notice, that on the last Saturday in September next, at the house of Robert Miller in the town of Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, I shall between the hours of six o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M. proceed to take the depositions of Thomas Townsend and others, to be read as evidence in said suit.
SAMUEL H. WOODSON.

Fayette Circuit, Set:—

JUNE TERM, 1815.
Walter Carr, against
Dav Crenshaw, John T. Hawkins, John Hawkins, Walker Hawkins, Hui Metcalf, Lyddal Boles.

ON motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, leave is given him to amend his bill—and which amendment was immediately made and filed: And on his motion it is ordered that Lyddal Boles be made a defendant thereto—and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—therefore, on the motion of this complainant, it is ordered, that unless he shall appear here on or before first day of next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him:—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession. A Copy. Attest,
THOMAS BOULEY, C. F. . C.

David Todd
HAS recommended the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.
August 17.

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the goat. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.
J. LAMSON.

Allen & Grant,
Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

Notice.

As the subscriber intends to go or send to Philadelphia about the first day of July next, those indebted to him, either by bond, note or book-account, will please make use of the present notice by calling at his store and discharging their respective debts previous to that day. Those failing to do it, will find their debts lodged with suitable officers for collection.
W. LEAVY.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 8th instant, a Negro Man named PETER, low stature, thick body, yellow complexion, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; took with him one linsie roundabout, two linen shirts and pantaloons, two white neck handkerchiefs, on which is wrote Peter Willie, with durable ink, but has various other clothing. He is a cunning, artful fellow, and perhaps has a pass wrote by some malicious person. I am rather induced to believe, he will aim for the state of Ohio, as he left me without the least provocation, & must have premeditated his escape. It is probable he will steal a horse before he goes far, and endeavor to pass for a free man, to facilitate his escape.—I will give TWENTY DOLLARS reward, to any person securing him in any jail in the state, or FIFTY DOLLARS if caught out of the state, by giving me such information that I can get him again.
JOHN HIGBEE.

Fayette County, July 24.
The editors of the Chillicothe Freedomian, & Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio—are requested to insert the above advertisement six times in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office.
30—6f

Jessamine County, to wit:—
Taken up by Robert S. Cotewood, living near Mount Pleasant Meeting House, on the Waters of Sinking Creek, a small Grey Mare, bob tail and roached minn, shot all round, about six years old, and about 15 1-2 hands high—appraised to \$20.—
April 19, 1815. 34 JOHN METCALF.

A Grand Annual Communication OF THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY



Will be held at Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington on Wednesday, August 30th, next. The representatives of the different lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, are required to be punctual in their attendance.
J. G. TROTTER, G. Sec.
Lexington, July 22d, A. D. 1815—A. L. 5815.

James Garrison, [From Philadelphia] WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Main street, opposite to the Branch Bank, Lexington.
Respectfully informs the public, that he has served a regular term at the above business, and flatters himself that by a strict attention and constant supply of the best Medicines, to merit a portion of public patronage.

Among his leading articles are,
Gum Opium, Camphor, Arabac, Assafetida, Spanish Flies, Jalap, Calamel Pp, Rhenubarb Root, Magnesia, Liquorice Ball, Manna, Sulphur, Roll Brimstone, Cream Tartar, Powder Barks, British Oil, Steer's Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Harleam Oil, Worm Oil, Worm Tea, Stoughton's Bitters, Dye Stuffs, Fustic, Logwood, Madder, Oil Vitriol, Blue Vitriol, Red Wood, Lamp Black, Ivory Black, Prussian Blue, No 1, do do No 2, King's Yellow, Vermillion.

Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.
Essence Peppermint, Turbentine's Balsam, Eye Water, Lee's Bilious Pills, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's Pills, Essence Peppermint, Turbentine's Balsam, Eye Water, Lee's Bilious Pills, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's Pills.

In addition to the above, he has just received, 300 lb. Oil Vitriol, 100 lb. Aqua Fortis, with a general Assortment of Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Country Physicians and Merchants can be supplied with the above Medicines, on the most reasonable terms.
Also for sale, 19 barrels TANNER'S OIL, of a superior quality.—May 22. 22

Laws of the United States.
Making additional appropriations for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment during the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law to that object, the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, that is to say:
For the pay of the army, five hundred thousand dollars.
For the subsistence of the army, one million of dollars.
For the quartermasters department, five hundred thousand dollars.
For the ordnance department, five hundred thousand dollars.
For clothing, five hundred thousand dollars.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be appropriated for the purposes herein recited, that is to say:
For defraying the compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.
For defraying the contingent expenses of the Senate of the U. States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, the sum of five thousand dollars, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Dec. 15, 1814.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Authorizing the discharge of Edward Martin from imprisonment.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marshal of the district of Rhode Island be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed, to discharge from

imprisonment Edward Martin of Newport in the state of Rhode Island, now confined in jail at Newport, in said district, at the suit of the United States: Provided, That the said Edward Martin shall remain liable to the U. States for the amount of the bond executed by Andrew Oburg, captain of the Swedish schooner Lichtlighten, is principal, and by the said Martin, and George W. Martin, sureties, and renew his obligation to the United States for said amount, payable in two years from the day of his discharge, in such form as the attorney of the United States for the district aforesaid shall think proper.
March 3, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT
Authorizing the Board of Navy Commissioners to appoint Clerks.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Board of Navy Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint two Clerks, to be attached to their office, who shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars each per annum.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for this purpose the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
March 3, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the distribution of the laws of the United States.
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State cause to be distributed among the members of the present Congress, copies of the laws of the United States ordered by law to be printed, as soon as the same shall be completed.
Resolved, That so many of the remaining copies of the laws as are not already directed to be distributed, be deposited in the Congressional Library.
March 2, 1815.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE CELEBRATED WALTER SCOTT.
From "Letters from Edinburgh," in the North American Review.
I should think there was no man in this profane world, so often asked after as Walter Scott and no traveller ever lands in sweet Edinburgh without inquiring where can he be seen? In a small, dark room, where one of the courts of session is held, there is to be seen every morning in term time, sitting at a little table and keeping the records of the court, a stout, broad shouldered, brawny and somewhat fleshy man, with light hair, light complexion, eyes between a blue and a gray, thick nose, round fat face, rather sleepy expression, covered with a ragged black gown, his lame leg stuck under the table, the other sprawling out in such a manner as no leg, lame or not lame, ever ought to be. Such a man foresooth! as one might swear, heaven had marked out—as an honest good natured soul, though rather stupid withal—a most loyal subject, fit to guzzle port and porter, pay taxes, and drink "God save the king." Not one poetic line or ray of genius in his face, except a very slight kindling of the eye, to redeem the immortal bust of the author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel from the staring, thoughtless, besotted, multitude. Mr. Scott is now about forty-five years old, descended from rather an obscure family in Lothian, and when young, he says, that the old men used to take him up on their knees, call him little Watty, and tell him border stories and legendary tales, while his brothers were gone to work; a privilege, which his lameness gave him. Some of those philosophers, who are in the habit of making a "moral" to all their fables, may very possibly find out, that the world has gained another great poet, because Walter Scott was born with one leg shorter than the other. It may be so—Walter Scott was married sometime since to a Guernsey lady, an illegitimate daughter of the late duke of Devonshire, with whom he was said to have received £10,000. The lady was born in Guernsey, and speaks villainous broken English. Among her virtues is that of unsparing fury against all unfortunate wretches, who criticise her husband's works; and it is said, that when the review of Marmion was published in the Edinburgh Review, she was very near boxing the editor's ears at a dinner, where she soon after happened to meet him.

Mr. Scott has also some other blessings, which rarely fall to the fortune of a poet. He is the sheriff of a county, commits to prison, and hangs with great spirit and quite a vulgar dexterity; he is moreover clerk of the court before mentioned. These two situations give him £800 or 1000 a year; besides he had for Marmion 1000 guineas, 2000 for the Lady and 3000 for Rokeby, and he has also been the editor of several extensive works.
Though Mr. Scott is exposed to a constant throng of people, with letters of introduction, his houses of resort in Edinburgh are not very numerous, and he confines himself chiefly to some of the choices of the ministerial party; he is himself zealous to the last ditch for church and king. A disgust with its politics made him leave the Edinburgh Review, in which he has written some pleasant articles.—In his manner, he is very mild and agreeable, apparently without any vanity, and the only affectation he has consists in the effort he makes not to appear a poet. He has a great deal of humor, and his conversation is principally made up of anecdotes; he is not, however, what they call either elegant or brilliant in company, but then he is cheerful and never obtrusive; upon the whole, one of the last persons you would suspect to be Walter Scott.

BIBLE SOCIETIES DENOUNCED.

From a London paper. "Dr. Prebbyman, bishop of Lincoln in his charge to the clergy at the triennial visitation at Bedford on Monday last, denounced the Bible Societies as dangerous to the established religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attend them! He consid-

ered the Society for promoting christian knowledge as capable of fulfilling every object of the Bible Society. His lordship stated, that though it be our duty to short forbearance, and charity towards all our christian brethren, yet we are not authorized to give the right hand of fellowship or co-operation to those who cause divisions; but on the contrary we are taught (Romans xvi 7,) to avoid them. And he seemed to think it most absurd and unaccountable, that they who prayed in their liturgy, to be delivered from false doctrine, heresy and schism, should unite in religious associations with those who publicly avow the falsest doctrines, the most notorious heresies, and the most determined schisms.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY!!!

From the London Courier.
Extract of a letter from the dean of Peterborough to the reverend John Lingard, a papist.

"Rev. Sir,—In your strictures on professor Marsh's Comparative View, occur those words once, 'the new church of England,' and those oftener, 'the modern church of England.' That for both these expressions you are amenable to a court of justice, I infer from this extract: 'Seditious words, in derogation of the established religion, are indictable as tending to a breach of the peace; as where a person said, your religion; preaching is but prating; and prayer once a day is more edifying.' I Hawkins, 7. Besides the church by law established in this country, is so inseparably interwoven with the British constitution, that whatever is calumny upon the former must be calumny upon the latter.

"If however, you shall assure me within the course of a few days, that within a reasonable time you will publish a vindication of this defamatory language, I will defer to prosecute you not only till sufficient time has been granted you for that purpose, but also till an opportunity has been allowed the public to peruse my reply to it, &c. &c. &c.

T. KIPLING
The Courier discontenances the dean's conduct and hopes he will reconsider the subject: "Our church is a church of mildness, of forbearance, of long-suffering for conscience sake."

ARMY. The estimates of the army services for 1815 have just been published in obedience to an order of the House of Commons.—The total amount of land forces, including the regiments in the East India Company's territory, is 276,221. The total charge 14,848,457, 3s. of which 7,917,387 5s. remains to be provided for.

An iron boat is now constructing on the Mersey river, to be navigated by steam, it is intended to ply between Liverpool and Run-corn, for the conveyance of stone to be used in the new docks at Liverpool.

The Spanish court, it is said, are busily employed in settling the precise shape and manufacture of the different caps which the various classes of society are to be permitted to wear beneath their hats. The ecclesiastics alone are allowed to wear them of black silk.

Burns's Mausoleum. The foundation stone of this national tribute to one of Scotland's greatest ornaments, was laid on the 5th June, at Dumfries, with all the ceremony and splendour due to so distinguished a poet.

"**Britannia supporting Europe!**" Though this device of a gold medal, struck by the prince regent, and distributed over the continent, seems to have been thought too arrogant, it is true enough. When we look at her unprecedented expenditures in favor of tyranny; her efforts to stifle the vox populi, that kings may suffer no annoyance from nations; we unavoidably conclude, that the game is desperate. She "pays debts with borrowed money," and baffles the operations of her sinking fund by perpetual wars—when her best statesmen demonstrated that it is only by peace she can liquidate her debts. But in her haughty councils, aiming perpetually at something unjust, it is not strange that every thing should be unreasonable.—New York Paper.

A GOOD ONE!

About a week before our line of battle ship, the INDEPENDENCE, sailed for the Mediterranean, the venerable JOHN ADAMS now four score years of age, was invited, by the commander, to visit his ship. He was accompanied by a number of gentlemen of his neighborhood, and among the rest was Josiah Quincy, Esq. Mr. Adams reviewed and examined the ship with admiration, contemplated her uncommon strength of structure, and had the false story of her being too low in the water cleared up to him; and was convinced, from his pretty thorough knowledge of ships, (the structure of which had been a favorite study) that she was in several respects, superior to any ship of any other nation. Besides the structure, and fine arrangement of the INDEPENDENCE, he viewed with delight her healthy, hearty, well dressed and cheerful looking crew, as he walked the gun decks, on which were arranged air minded brave and smiling American sailors—the tears stole from his eyes—when, after recovering himself, he turned round to the gentlemen accompanying him, and said, with his characteristic emphasis, "Let Mr. Strong say what he will, these are the Bulwark of Our Religion!" On which "Demosthenes," who was at his elbow, blushed, and he mused, and choked, and tried to speak—but could not—while all the rest clapped hands, and the sailors snickered from stem to stern.
We pledge ourselves for the truth of this anecdote.—Yankee.

A FISH IN HIS ELEMENT.

MARRIED—At Kingston on the 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Comfort, Mr. JOHN ROHR, to Miss JULIANA VAN DE WATER, both of New Brunswick.
(Brunswick Freedmanian)

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT Of the battle of the 18th.

(Translated for the Boston Weekly Messenger.)

PARIS, June 22.

We have not room to point out the various positions of the armies in the engagement of the 18th, from which, however, it appears, that the left, right and the reserve, were equally engaged at a distance of about two leagues.

The 17th, at ten o'clock in the evening, the English army occupied Mount Saint John with its centre, and had its outposts in advance of the forest of Soignes. Three hours would have been required to attack it. It was, therefore, necessary to defer the attack to the following day.

The head quarters of the emperor were established at the farm of Caillon, near Planchenorte. The rain fell in torrents.

Great Battle of Mount Saint John.*

At nine in the morning, the rain having somewhat diminished, the first corps put itself in motion, and took post with its left on the Brussels road, opposite the village of Mount Saint John, which appeared to be the centre of the enemy's position. The second corps supported its right upon the Brussels road, and its left on a wood, within reach of the English cannon. The cuirassiers held themselves in reserve in the rear, and the guard were also in reserve upon the heights. The sixth corps, with the cavalry of Gen. D'Aumont under the orders of Count Lobau,† was ordered to take post in the rear of our right, to oppose a Prussian corps, which seemed to have escaped from Marshal Grouchy, and to intend falling upon our right flank; an intention, which had been made known to us by our reports, and by a letter from a Prussian general, which had been taken by our scouts.

The corps were full of ardor. The force of the English army was estimated at 80,000 men, and it was supposed that a Prussian corps which might be in position by the evening, amounted to 15,000 men. The enemy's force was therefore more than 90,000 men. Ours were less numerous.

At noon, every preparation having been made Prince Jerome, commanding a division of the second corps, and destined to form its extreme left, advanced upon the wood, which was in part occupied by the enemy. The cannonade began; the enemy supported the troops, which it had sent to guard the wood, with 50 pieces of artillery. We too, on our side, employed our artillery. At one, Prince Jerome was completely master of the wood and the whole English army fell back behind a screen. Count D'Erlon then attacked the village of Mount Saint John, and supported his attack with 80 pieces of cannon. A terrible cannonade was kept up in that quarter, from which the English must have suffered greatly. All the corps advanced towards the plateau.‡ A brigade of the first division of Count D'Erlon took possession of the village of Mount Saint John; a second brigade was charged by a body of English cavalry, which occasioned it great loss. At the same moment a division of English cavalry charged the battery of Count Erlon on its right, and deranged several pieces; but Gen. Milband's cuirassiers charged this division, and broke and cut to pieces three regiments of it.

It was now three o'clock in the afternoon. The Emperor ordered the guard to advance in order to place it in the plain upon the ground, which the first corps had occupied at the commencement of the action, that corps being already in advance. The Prussian division, whose movement had been foreseen, then engaged with Count Lobau's light troops (tirailleurs) extending its fire upon our whole right flank. It was proper before undertaking any thing elsewhere, to await the issue of this attack. With this view, the whole reserve force was in readiness to move to the assistance of Count Lobau, and to crush the Prussian corps as soon as it should have advanced.

This done, the emperor had formed a plan, to lead on an attack by the village of Mount Saint John, from which was expected a decisive success. But from an impatient movement, so frequent in our military annals, and which has so often proved fatal to us, the cavalry of the reserve having noticed a retrograde movement of the English, to shelter themselves from our batteries, from which they had already suffered severely, surrounded the heights of Mount Saint John and charged the infantry. This movement, which made in proper time, and supported by the reserve, must have decided the day—made separately, and before the attack on the right was decided, became fatal.

There being no means of countermanding it, the enemy displaying many masses of infantry and cavalry and the two divisions of cuirassiers being already engaged, all our cavalry rushed at the same instant to support its comrades. For three hours, numerous charges were made, in which we pierced several squares of the English infantry and took six of its standards, an advantage beyond all proportion to the losses which our cavalry sustained from the grape shot and musketry of the enemy.

It was impossible to dispose of our reserve of infantry, without having first repelled the attack of the Prussian corps upon our flank. This attack was constantly kept up, and bore directly on our right flank. The Emperor sent Gen. Duhamel to this point with the young guard, and several batteries of the reserve. The enemy was checked, repulsed and driven back—he had exhausted his strength and we had no more to fear from him. This was the moment marked out for an attack upon the enemy's centre. As the cuirassiers suffered from the grape shot, four battalions of the middle guard were sent to protect the cuirassiers, support the position, and, if possible, to disengage a part of our cavalry, and cause them to fall back into the plain.

Two other battalions were sent to hold themselves *en potence*§ upon the extreme left of the division, which had maneuvered upon our flanks, in order that we might have no anxiety on this side; the residue were placed in reserve, a part to hold themselves *en potence* in the rear of Mount Saint John, a part upon the plateau in the rear of the field of battle, which formed our position of reserve.

In this state of things, the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions which the enemy had held at the commencement of the action, our cavalry having been too soon, and too disadvantageously employed, we could not hope for decisive success. But Marshal Grouchy having been informed of the movement of the Prussian corps, was marching upon the rear of that body, which assured us a brilliant success in the operations of the following day. After eight hours of firing, and of charges of infantry and cavalry, the whole army saw, with satisfaction, the battle gained, and the field of battle in our power.

At half past eight, the four battalions of the middle guard, which had been sent to the plateau beyond Mount Saint John to support the cuirassiers, being galled by the enemy's grape shot, marched with charged bayonet, to seize the batteries. The day was just closing; a charge made upon their flank, by several English squadrons, threw them into disorder; the fugitives repassed the ravine: the neighboring regiments, seeing some troops of the guard in confusion, supposed it to be the old guard, and were alarmed: the cries—"all is lost!"—"the guard is repulsed!"—were heard; the soldiers even declare, that in several quarters, traitors cried out—"sauvez qui peut!"—"save himself, who can." However this may be, a panic terror spread all at once through the field; the men rushed in the greatest disorder, upon the line of communication; the soldiers, cannoniers and caissons hurried to arrive there; the old guard which was in reserve, was unable to withstand the torrent that pressed upon it.

In an instant the army became a confused mass: the troops of all arms were mixed together and it was impossible to re-form a single corps. The enemy perceiving this strange confusion, caused some columns of his cavalry to debouche; the disorder increased, and the darkness of night forbade our rallying the troops and convincing them of their error.

Thus after ending the battle and repairing the errors of the day, with an assurance of the greatest success on the morrow, all those advantages were lost by a single moment of panic. Even the squadrons of service, ranged at the Emperor's side, were routed and disordered by these tumultuous waves; and there was left no choice, but to follow the torrent. The parks of reserve, the baggage that had not repassed the Sambre, and every thing that was on the field of battle fell into the hands of the enemy. It was not even possible to wait for the troops on our right. Every one knows, what the bravest army in the world becomes when it is thrown into confusion, and when all organization is utterly destroyed.

The emperor passed the Sambre on the 19th at Charleroy, at 5 o'clock in the morning; Philippeville and Avesnes were designated as the rallying points. Prince Jerome, Gen. Morand, and the other generals, have already rallied a part of the army there. Marshal Grouchy, with the corps of the right, is operating upon Lower Sambre.

The loss of the enemy must have been very great, if we may judge from the standards, that we have taken, and the retrograde steps that he has made. Ours cannot be calculated until the troops shall have been re-assembled. Before the disorder commenced, we had already suffered very considerable loss, especially in our cavalry, which had been so fatally and yet so honorably engaged. Notwithstanding these losses, that valiant cavalry maintained with constancy the position, it had taken from the English, until compelled to abandon it by the tumult and disorder of the field of battle. Night, and the obstacles which encumbered the road, made them unable to preserve their own order.

The Artillery, as usual, covered itself with glory. The carriages of the head quarters had remained in their ordinary position, no retrograde movement being judged necessary. In the course of the night they fell into the hands of the enemy.

Such is the issue of the battle of Mount Saint John—so glorious for the French arms, and yet so fatal.

We abstain from giving the details, that are brought to us; in circumstances so afflictive, too much caution and circumspection cannot be used. Gen. Le-

fort, whom the Emperor hoped to preserve to the army and the nation, of which he was one of the most worthy supporters, is said to have died on the 27th at noon. He was one of the most distinguished officers.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Daily Advertiser Office, Boston August 8. We have this moment received the following news by the brig Ludlow, 27 days from Bordeaux:

"The city of Paris capitulated to the Allies, July 4th. The conditions, as nearly as can be recollected by the captain, from hearing them once read, are that the French armies should march out of the city towards Nantz, with the honours of war, in three days; and that the city and country should remain under the present government and flag, during the present suspension of hostilities, both parties guaranteeing the quiet of the city. Should any difference arise, six days notice should be given for the commencement of hostilities. The capitulation was entered into by Wellington and Blucher on the part of the Allies, and by Eckmuhl and others for the city.

"On the 8th of July, the department of the Gironde was declared in a state of siege by proclamation, signed by Clauzel.

"The mail will close in a few minutes, but we add the following from the French papers:

"A telegraphic despatch from Suchet at Chambery, June 22d, announced a victory over Frimont, on the 27th and 28th, in both of which the Austrians lost 2000 men. Another of June 30, announced that a proposition for an armistice had been announced by Frimont."

PARIS, June 30.

We presume that the frigates which are to transport Napoleon Bonaparte to the United States of America, are waiting at Rochefort. The following persons are to accompany him: Bertrand, Savary, Lallemant, Labodiere, and many others.

July 1.

Letter from the Minister of War to the Duke of Wellington.

Head-Quarters, June 30.

My Lord—Your hostile movements continue, although, according to the declarations of the Allied Sovereigns, the causes of the war no longer exist, since the Emperor Napoleon has abdicated his power.

At the moment when blood is again to be shed, I have received from the Marshal Duke of Albufera a telegraphic despatch of which I send you a copy. My Lord, I guarantee upon my honour this armistice—all the reasons which you could have to continue hostilities are at an end, since you can have no other instructions from your government than those which the Austrian generals had from theirs.

I make your lordship a second demand, to cease hostilities immediately, and to conclude an armistice—to wait the decisions of the Congress, I cannot believe, my Lord, that my demand will be without effect, you will take upon yourself a great responsibility in the eyes of your noble co-adjustors.

No other motive than to prevent the effusion of blood and the interest of my country, has dictated this letter.

If I appear on the field of battle, I shall carry thither the conviction of contending for the noblest of causes, the defence and independence of my country; and that whatever may be the result, I shall merit your esteem. Accept, I pray you, my Lord, &c. &c.

ECKMÜHL.

A similar letter has been written to Marshal Blucher.

July 2.

We have to-day received news from the plenipotentiaries at Wellington's head-quarters. The negotiation continues, but we know not the result.

Extract of another letter from Boston of the same date.

Arrived, the brig Ludlow, Mudge, 27 days from Bordeaux. Left Cordova the 14th. Capt. Mudge informs, that an embargo was laid on the 4th, and continued to the 12th, to favor Bonaparte's escape (as it was said) to America: which was the general opinion at Bordeaux. Bonaparte had left Bordeaux and gone to Rochefort, where 2 frigates were waiting for him, as was said, for his escape. Captain M. saw a Paris paper of the 4th of July, stating that Paris had capitulated, and that the Allies entered on the 4th, but were to evacuate it in three days. A severe skirmish took place on the 2d, on the borders of Paris, but the French were defeated, and the Allies entered. Mr. Lee, the American Consul, has met with a severe accident, he has broken his arm and shoulder, and is very dangerous.

(Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

FRENCH BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the 28th of June, 1815.

We have received details of the progress of the allies.

A despatch from Marshal Grouchy dated Soissons, June 20, at 10 o'clock in the evening, announced that the enemy has moved upon Compeigne. Count d'Erlon not being able to enter this town has moved upon Senlis.

The enemy occupies Pont St. Maxence.—He is directing his columns upon Creil and Senlis.—In this state of affairs, Marshal Grouchy has found himself under the necessity of pressing his movement upon Paris, and of carrying his headquarters to Dammarie. The corps of Gen. Reille takes its position at Gonesse, and that of Gen. Vandamme at Nanteuil.

Bulletin of the 30th of June.

The last accounts rendered by the minister of war give the following details.

The place of Lille is tranquil.

The greatest calm reigns at Douay.

The enemy about 2 or 3000 strong has passed the Sambre and taken Sarguemines on the 23d of this month. He was on the 25th at Chateau Salins. Lieut. Gen. Gerard has marched upon Toul, whence he can communicate with Lieut. Gen. Belliard.

The Austrian and Baden troops debouched by Basle on the 26th. Gen. Lecourbe has fallen back in advance of Altkirch. He expected to be attacked the next day. If the enemy, not yet very numerous, received new forces, our troops would retire immediately from Belfort.

The garrison of Coni, has made a movement upon Barcelonnette, but this movement appeared to have no other object than the occupation of the frontiers.

The Spanish troops from Barcelona have encamped near Gironne. Gen. Decaen does not think hostilities very threatening at this point. In the west, the battle of Roche-Serviere has given a mortal blow to the insurrection. Many thousands of insurgents have been spared by our soldiers. Whatever may be the influence

of late events, Lt. Gen. Lamarque does not believe that the chiefs of the insurgents, bound by their parole of honour, will remain tranquil.

The town of Nantes has voted a loan of 200,000 francs for the defence of the town, and for clothing the national guard.

Bulletin of July 2.

Our troops had an occasion yesterday of displaying their accustomed valour in two brilliant affairs.

Gen. Excellmans reports, that he proceeded yesterday afternoon with part of his cavalry to Versailles. The enemy had occupied that town with 1500 horse. Gen. Excellmans had formed the project of repulsing them. He had in consequence directed Lieut. Gen. Pire, with the 1st and 6th of the Chasseurs, and the 44th regiment of Infantry of the line upon Villers d'Avry, and Requecourt, ordering them to ambuscade to receive the enemy when they should repass by that point.

Lieut. Gen. Excellmans himself, marched by the way of Mount Rouge to Velisy, with the intention of entering Versailles by three points. He met at the heights of the wood of Venieres, a strong column of the enemy. The 5th and the 15th dragons, who were in front, charged the enemy with a rare intrepidity. The 6th of hussars and the 20th of dragons, took them in flank. Overthrown on every point, the enemy left the track even to Versailles covered with the dead and wounded.

During the time, General Pire executed his movement upon Roquencourt with equal vigour and intelligence. The Prussian Colonel pushed by Gen. Excellmans, and was received by the corps of Gen. Pire and received at the muzzle by a lively discharge of the 44th Regiment, and was charged by the 1st and 6th chasseurs while the 6th hussars and 5th dragon, who followed them, pushed them vigorously to the entrance of Versailles.

The result of these fine affairs has been the entire destruction of two regiments of the hussars of Brandenburg & Pomerania, the first of the Prussian army.

The French troops, infantry and cavalry, have rivalled each other in courage.

We have made many prisoners in these affairs, and taken about one thousand horse.

Lieut. Gen. Lecourbe was attacked on the 24th, in his position of Dannemarie and Clevenne. The enemy was repulsed; we preserved our positions.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives, June 29.

Count Lanjumeau presiding, presented the following message from the provisional government, and the accompanying documents.

Mr. President,

The provisional government has not forgotten, for an instant that Napoleon by his abdication, has placed himself under the safeguard of France honour. Their first care was to demand of the enemy generals, safe conduct for the protection of his person.

On the 25th of June Napoleon demanded that two frigates should be put at his disposal.—The government immediately ordered the ministry of the marine to arm those two frigates.—Lieut. Gen. Beker was ordered to provide for the protection of the person of Napoleon during his route, and all necessary orders were given for securing the preparation of relays of horses.

In the mean time Napoleon had not set out, yesterday the 28th. The safe conduct had not arrived. The approach of the enemy giving lively inquietude respecting the safety of Napoleon, the commission determined to press anew his departure, and positive orders were given to the ministry of the marine. This last was sent to him by Count Boulay.

The House will perceive by the subjoined copy of the reply of Lord Wellington, that he did not consider himself authorised to give the safe conduct required, and that the government has performed one of its most sacred duties in causing the departure of Napoleon.

The government informs the House that Napoleon set out at 4 o'clock, as the subjoined letter of Gen. Beker shows.

The government invites the House to make provisions for him and his family.

Accept Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Duke of OTRANTO.

Copy of a letter to Count Bignon.

Head-Quarters, June 28.

Count—I had the honor to receive the letter of your Excellency of the 25th. I have already written to the commissioners named to treat of peace with the allied powers, upon their propositions of a suspension of hostilities; an answer which your excellency must have seen, and I have nothing more to add to it.

As regards a passport and safe conduct for Napoleon Bonaparte, to proceed to the United States of America, I must inform your Excellency that I have no authority from my government to give any reply whatever to such a demand.

I have the honor to be, with the most distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Copy of a letter of Gen. Beker dated Malmaison June 29, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to announce to the provisional government that the emperor has just entered his carriage, to repair to his destination, offering vows for the establishment of the peace and prosperity of France.

Accept Sir, the homage of the profound respect, with which I am,

Your humble servant,

COUNT BEKER.

The President read the message and Bulletin which follow:

Mr. President—I have the honor to transmit to you the bulletin of the situation of the army on the 30th of June.

The enemy's army is advanced within sight of the capital. To arrest his march all the corps of the army of the North have been ordered to unite in the line of defence which protects Paris. This union is effected. The army is reorganized, and occupies all the positions.

The army is animated with the best spirit; its devotedness to the country is equal to its valour.

Accept, I pray you, Mr. President, the homage of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Duke of OTRANTO.

July 1.—The President read a message from the Provisional Government as follows:

PARIS, June 30. Mr. President.—The government has received at this instant, and hastens to communicate to the House, 1st, a despatch addressed on the 28th of June from Chambery, by Marshal the Duke of Albufera, to the Minister of War, and transmitted from Lyons this way by telegraph; 2d a despatch from Lt. Gen. Lamarque, dated at Cholle the 28th of this month. Accept, &c.

Duke of OTRANTO, President of the Provisional Government.

Telegraphic Despatch transmitted from Lyons, June 30, 1815.

CHAMBRAY, June 29.

The Duke of Albufera to his Excellency the Minister of War.

On the 27th, the Austrians attacked the whole line. They were repulsed after a loss of 250 men killed, wounded and prisoners. I attempted without success, an armistice with Gen. Bubla.

On the 28th, the enemy attacked Conflans & Aiguebelle. He lost 1500 men and we made 500 prisoners. An hour after I renewed the proposition for an armistice, which he has accepted. By this armistice I have consented to re-enter the limits of the treaty of Paris.

(Signed) Duke of ALBUFERA.

Continuation of the telegraphic despatch of the Duke of Albufera, of the same date.

I sent at the same time a flag of truce to Gen. Frimont, near Geneva. He replied, that animated with a desire by preliminary arrangements, to anticipate those which might be entered into by the allies, he consented to an armistice until the 2d of July, by which period I hope to have received the answer of the government. (Signed)

Duke of ALBUFERA.

PARIS, June 30.

Napoleon Buonaparte set out yesterday for Clebourg, accompanied by the Duke of Rivigo and Marshal Bertrand. We know not why he chose for conveyance so bad a carriage.

This day at eleven in the morning a report is prevailing that a French general who alighted at the Swedish hotel in the street, Richelieu, has announced the near approach of Prince Charles. Gen. Carnot member of the Provisional Government mounted his horse this morning and passed the lines of the army. Our brave soldier could not see among them without emotion him whom they have so often proclaimed as their father and who so skillful in organizing the war, has always been a strenuous defender of peace and who has been as economical in the expenditure of public money, as he is sparing of the blood of his soldiers.—During his glorious command at Antwerp, he lost but twenty seven men, although he daily made sorties to a great distance.

It is supposed that the frigates intended to transport Napoleon Buonaparte to the U. States are now waiting at Rochefort. There are to accompany him, Generals Bertrand, Savary, Lallemant, Labodiere and many other officers, and eight or ten domestics.

This morning at three o'clock, there was a smart cannonade in the plain about the village of Vertus. The right wing of the enemy which attempted to extend itself upon the Seine, on the side of Nully, was followed in its movement by divers French corps, which attacked it in many places, particularly on Mont Valerien, where we had established some pieces of artillery. From 6 to 8 o'clock, the cannonade slackened. We no longer hear at only at a great distance, the artillery from the plain of Vertus and Mont Valerien.

The principal actions this morning must have taken place near St. Germain.—It was particularly upon that side that the cannonade was heard. At 5 o'clock in the evening they penetrated to St. Denis, under Mont Valerien. If there is not an armistice, it is evident to-morrow a general battle will take place.

About noon there came an officer with a flag of truce, to the house of Count Hulin, commandant of the place. He had his eyes blinded.—It is presumed that he came to make a summons. He was a Prussian Colonel.—Since his return the cannonade has continued.

They speak of an affair in which the enemy have lost 4 or 500 men. We have made some prisoners.

More than 12,000 notional guards were on foot through the day yesterday.

Some English Spies have been taken and shot.

MALMAISON, JUNE 25.

Napoleon to the brave men of the army under the walls of Paris.

Soldiers,—In obeying the necessity which separates me from the brave French army, I feel the happy certainty that it will justly, by the eminent service which the country expects from it, the eulogiums which even our enemies have not been able to refuse to it.

Soldiers, I shall follow your movements although absent. I know every corps, and not one of them will gain a signal advantage over the enemy, but I shall take notice of the bravery that it will display. They have calumniated you and me, Men little calculated to appreciate our exertions, have seen in the proofs of attachment which you have given me; only a zeal of which I was the only object. May your future success teach them that it was the country above all things that you served by obeying me, and that if I had any part in your affections, I owed it to my ordent love for France, our common mother.

Soldiers, a few efforts more and the coalition is dissolved. Napoleon will be a spectator of the blows which you are about to give them.—Preserve the honor, the independence of the French. Continue to the end, the men whom I have known you for 20 years and you will be invincible.

NAPOLEON.

PARIS, July 2.

We have to-day received news from the plenipotentiaries at Wellington's H. Q. The negotiation continues, but we know not the result.

French Funds at Paris.

5 per cents.	Bank Actions.
June 28 59.00 a 62.00	955 a 975
29 61.50 a 64.25	1000 a 1025
30 64.25 a 66.00	1012 a 1025
July 1 61.75 a 63.00	985 a 1000

PARIS, June 26.

Yesterday morning the committee of government assembled at the Thuilleries—the Duke of Otranto, presided. The council of ministers also met in the morning, and again at 3 o'clock in the evening. Same day, Napoleon Bonaparte set out at noon, from the place of L'Elysee, to go to Malmaison. The videttes who were at the gate, and the guards which occupied the interior and exterior of the palace, have retired to their quarters.

Marshal Grouchy, is confidently asserted to have been appointed by a committee of government, commander in chief of the army of the North.

Count Boulay, is provisionally charged with the duties of Minister of Justice.

The plenipotentiaries sent by the government, will first apply to Lord Wellington, for the passports necessary to their mission. They will then repair to the head-quarters of the allied sovereigns, at Manheim.

M. Otto, has gone to England, with a mission distinct from that of the five negotiators sent to the head-quarters of the allies, but which relates, it is said, by another quarter, to the affair of the abdication.

The corps of General Vandamme, not only effected its retreat in good order, but recovered

* The allies call it, the battle of La Belle Alliance, from a village of that name.

† Bertrand.

‡ An elevated level piece of ground.

§ A military phrase which signifies the position of an army, when its front is not in one right line.

the baggage and cannon, which our troops abandoned. Many detachments of the Imperial Guard, arrived at Paris—and General Leveillé, who collected near Laon, 800 of guard, whose heroic devotion ought to be appreciated by all true Frenchmen. The wounded arrive at Paris for some days past, many more are expected—the administration prepare the depots to receive them, and the necessary succours for them. Forced in the present exigency to address themselves to the benevolence of all the inhabitants of Paris, it has recourse to them with confidence. There is no difference of opinion with regard to those men, who have fought for the nation, who suffer for her, and whom humanity alone recommends to their fellow citizens.

A decree of the committee of government, (commission de gouvernement) declares as follows: All the military absent from their standards, will immediately rejoin the nearest corps de armée; and if such corps be too distant they will repair to Paris.

The civil and military authorities will see this decree carried into effect.

Napoleon Bonaparte went to Malmaison at half past one o'clock on Sunday, and had not departed for Havre, as many of the Journals have announced. During yesterday (Monday) his family went to Malmaison to see him, as well as many other persons.

All the communes of Paris are encumbered with troops, who are ordered to the points which are menaced—the commune of Lachapelle alone, contains 500; there are three hundred at Pantin.

The count d'Erion and General Duhamel, who had been placed among the victims of the battle of Mount St. John, were not even wounded.—Gen. Duhamel is at this moment at Lisle. The French plenipotentiaries await at Laon passports which they have demanded. The General commanding the Prussian advanced guard, has sent their request to the head quarters of the allies.

There exists at this point a tacit understanding between the advanced posts, not to attack each other without previous warning.

Situation of the French Armies. On the 26th of June, reports were made to the French Legislature, on the situation of the several French armies.

The army of the north was described, in a letter from the Duke of Dalmatia, of the 3d as beginning to rally again—Gen. Grouchy made his junction with the main body on the 25th.

A dispatch from the army of the Moselle, announced that a Hessian corps was three leagues from Montmedy, and that the enemy also appeared to approach from Sedan.

General Kapp, commanding the army of the Rhine, was expected to be attacked on the 24th or 25th.

From the army on the west, it was stated that further successes had been gained over the insurgents.

From the other armies, nothing of importance.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 28.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from St. Louis, informs us, that a treaty of peace has been negotiated with the hostile tribes of Indians in that quarter, and that depredations on the frontiers had ceased. Col. Miller's regiment was ordered to Detroit, and is to be replaced by the one commanded by Col. Nicholas.

Office of the Freeman's Journal, Philadelphia, August 17.

NEWS EXPECTED.

Bonaparte in England!

Capt. Muschert, of the sloop Twins, arrived yesterday afternoon in three days from New-York. Informs that on Friday morning last, off Long Branch, heard a number of guns fired in succession, some time after which, two British frigates and a brig hove in sight—kept the sloop in shoal water, and during the day, saw them bring to and board several vessels. On Saturday evening, off Barnegat, in 4 fathoms water, spoke a schooner from France, 10 or 20 days out, bound to New-York, who informed that Bonaparte had arrived in England. Wind blowing fresh, did not distinctly hear the schooner's name nor the port in France she sailed from, but thinks she said Bourdeaux. The two British frigates and the brig were then in sight, one of which bore down upon the schooner, but as she kept in 3 or 4 fathoms water, and night came on, it is likely he effected her escape.

A French vessel had arrived at Marseilles about the 25th of June, from off Algiers, and informed that the American squadron were bombarding that place.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 12.

Extract of a letter from London, June 10th, to a respectable House in this city, communicated for the Federal Gazette.

"I understand Messrs. Gallatin and Clay have so far progressed in the Commercial Treaty as to admit of their departure, and that Mr. Adams will now presently complete it alone."

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

London dates of June 20, acknowledge accounts from Buenos Ayres to March 25. The Lima army at Chili had seized the property of several Englishmen established there. The British armed their vessels, retook their property together with a vessel bound from Callao for Chili, with \$400,000 on board. They also blockaded Valparaiso, and expelled off all the Spanish exiles at the island of Juan Fernandez and the other presidios.

An insurrection is said to have broken out in Lima. The Buenos Ayrean army in Peru has been victorious over the royalists. The insurgents of Guano, Angulo and Porlo, have also been successful. An insurrection took place in Arequipa.

FROM MEXICO.

Communicated for the Federal Gazette. Extract of a letter from Havana, dated July 7, 1815.

"We know from Mexico that the Independents have at last formed a Congress at Valladolid by the concurrence of deputies from every province in the Kingdom. Their manifesto is very energetic and eloquent. It seems intended to destroy party spirit, and extinguish

the hatred existing between old Spaniards and Natives—(Creoles). "It is high time, say they, to banish from our hearts that fatal jealousy that has so long kept us asunder.—The fate of our sacred cause is already decided.—Every resentment must be stifled; and all recollection of past events, so fatal to both parties, vanish from our minds. Linked by the ties of brotherhood, let us march into the holy temple of peace, and on the altar of our country, let us sacrifice all private interest."—In another place they say, "policy and humanity have prevented the Capital and Vera Cruz from falling into our hands, but soon we will free them from their Royal Masters, and thereby complete the work of our glorious independence."

A number of citizens of Albany have presented to Gen. Porter B. Porter, a service of Plate, as a testimonial of the respect they entertain for his services as a citizen soldier during the late war, and particularly in the campaign on the Niagara, which preceded the peace.—Nat Int.

BUFFALO, August 1.

Major-Gen. Brown, accompanied by his aids-de-camp, colonel Jones and major Frasier, arrived at this village on Tuesday last. The general received national salutes, at Black Rock and Buffalo.

General Brown visited the battle ground at Bridgewater on the anniversary of that action. Gazette.

Arrived in this village, brevet brigadier-general James Miller, colonel of the new 5th. The general is on his way to Detroit, which post he will command.—Id.

New-York, August 8.

PORT-ROYAL (JAN.) BURNED.

Port-Royal, Jamaica, was nearly destroyed by fire, on the 13th ult. In the calamity several lives were lost. The Kingston, Jam. paper says, "that all that remains now of Port Royal, besides the dock yard, is Fort Charles, the Artillery Barracks and Hospital, the Church, the street in which Mr. Peter Duffin's house is situated, the street at the back of it, in which Mr. Henry Beer's liquor store is, and also from 14 to 16 houses on the Parade, commencing from Mrs. Clark's old lodging house, and running each way six or seven houses.—Before this catastrophe the town consisted of more than two hundred houses besides public buildings. It had once been of much greater consequence, but earthquakes and fire have reduced it to its present deplorable state."

THE BOURBONS.

The names of the Bourbon family so frequently recur in the papers that a short notice of them respectively appears desirable.

When Louis XVI. ascended the throne in 1774, there were in France five families of the royal blood, viz.—1. Reigning family. 2. Family of Orleans. 3. Of Conde. 4. Of Conti. 5. Of Penthièvre.—(the last, a legitimated family, viz. its parent stock born out of wedlock, but acknowledged.)

There were, besides, in Europe, three families descended from the House of Bourbon, viz. one in Spain, one in Naples, and one in Parma.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, (now Louis 18) first brother to Louis 16, was born November 17, 1755.

Charles Philip, (Count d'Artois) second brother to Louis 16, was born October 9, 1757. In his favor Louis 18 is stated, by the last advices, to have abdicated.

The Duke d'Angouleme, eldest son to the Count d'Artois, was born August 6, 1775.

Maria Theresa Charlotte, Dutchess of Angouleme, (daughter of Louis 16, and first cousin to her husband) was born December 19, 1778. N. B. By the salic law women did not inherit the crown in France. The filles do not spin, was the adage.

The Duke of Berri, second son to the Count d'Artois, was born Jan. 24, 1778.

Philip, Duke of Orleans, son of the noted Egalite, (the candidate for the throne, mentioned by Talleyrand in the dialogue, &c.) was born October 6, 1773. He distinguished himself under Dumourier, against the Prussians, Austrians, &c.—He afterwards came to the United States, through which he travelled with his two brothers, one of whom is since dead.—Their ludicrous adventure at a tavern in Virginia is still recollected, and will long be so. Philip taught French in Canada.—He once was a republican—he since became reconciled to Louis 18, having, of course, abjured former principles.

The mother of Philip D'Orleans is a daughter of the virtuous Duke of Penthièvre. If her husband's life was a tissue of infamy, her own is a bright pattern of whatever is amiable and attractive in the female character.—She is on earth a suffering angel. Bonaparte is said to have lately settled on her a large pension.—Her misfortunes did not come from him. Let this little digression be excused.—We have seen her so often at Anet, Vernon, and other places visiting the abodes of indigence and sickness, relieving distress, encouraging industry, disseminating piety and virtue, in which she was accompanied and aided by her venerable father, that we cannot forbear adding our distant blessing to those which she, no doubt, continues to receive. Her other children, not being conspicuous at present, are not noticed here.

The branch of Conde has been remarkable for courage and gallantry. The Prince Conde long headed the emigrants. The high qualities, and the melancholy fate of the Duke d'Enghien, are well known.—Richardson Compiler.

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE.

The ignorant part of Europe have been struck with wonder at the astounding fact, that our seamen and soldiers fight with more perse-

vering bravery and success, than the English, Scotch, Irish, or German soldiers. The explanation is easy. The American soldiers are more like the Roman soldiers; and the Roman soldiers surpassed all other warriors.—ROUSSEAU explains this in his "principles of political right." He says,

"The common people, the vulgar, among the Romans, were not permitted to have the honor of bearing arms for their country: that being a privilege confined to those who occupied a dwelling which had a fire-place in it. And of those innumerable troops of beggars which at this time glitter in the armies of kings, there is, perhaps, hardly one who would not have been driven with disdain from a Roman cohort, at the period when those soldiers were the defenders of liberty."

Now, it is well known that our soldiers and sailors were born and brought up in houses which had fire-places in them, with every thing answering to it; that they can read and write, and have a bible; and possess a general knowledge of the history of their own country, and of that of England, so far as our separation from her, and our independence, are concerned. Generally speaking, our seamen and soldiers are better acquainted with the principles and causes of our quarrel with England, than the subaltern officers of the British army. The people of England have found that our prisoners in the Dartmoor depot were men of intelligence, as it regarded personal and national rights—and every way equal to what we suppose to have been the intelligence of a Roman soldier.

An American sailor or soldier is of greater estimation in society than the British soldier, or seaman. In our papers of the present week we read, under the notice of deaths—"In Philadelphia, sergeant Wm Burbank of the marine corps, aged 25, a native of Massachusetts"—and not unfrequently the deaths of private soldiers are thus noticed. There is no such thing in England, Holland, Germany, Russia or Prussia. Every private soldier that dies in our garrisons or at our hospitals is conveyed to the grave in solemn procession, with arms reversed and muffled drum. The lively indignation of the whole continent, (a few cold blooded Tories excepted) at the Dartmoor massacre, is another instance of our affection for the sailor and the soldier. Compare this feeling with the habits and practices of the British. One would suppose that the King's guards were a chosen band of soldiers, respectable in themselves, and respected by their officers, and by the inhabitants of London and Westminster; and yet every inhabitant around St. James Park knows that there is scarcely a morning in the week, when their ears are not assailed, for hours, with the cries and shrieks of these miserable soldiers, tied up to the halberts, and under the lash of their lacerating cat-o'-ninetts! for stealing, and for crimes of a more trifling nature. We ourselves remember, with horror, the cruel whippings of the British soldiery in Boston. Can we wonder these wretches desert? Can we wonder they often shoot their officers? Are we surprised that navy officers are often shot from the tops, on their own quarter-deck? Or that they risk their lives in running away from their ships?

At the attack of Fort Erie, the British officers were obliged to prick on their soldiers with their swords, when, instead of the endearing epithets of "my children," so common in the French army, nothing was heard but "d-d rascals, cowards and villains!" It is well known that at the attack of our lines at New-Orleans, when one regiment was staggered and falling back, that Gen. Gibbs cried out to the troops in the rear of them, to "bayonet the d-d rascals!" After knowing this, the British, and the rest of the ignorant world, may cease to wonder how it happens, that American soldiers and sailors drive the sea and land forces of Britain before them. The British tars, as well as the British troopers, are flagellated slaves. Their spirits are broken from knowing that their officers can, and often do whip their souls out of their bodies. Such men can have no patriotism; and can have no genuine heroism; and this is proved by their deserting whenever they think they can escape. Far different are the feelings of an American sailor and soldier. He has a home; was born in a house that had "a fire-place in it." Misery has not driven him into the ranks; and he goes voluntarily and cheerfully on board our men of war. In a word, he, Roman like, adores his country, and partakes her triumphs. This is the grand secret of our success over the English.

DIED.

On the 28th ult. at his seat near Georgetown, PHILIP BARTON KEY, Esq. As a politician he was eminent, and sat as a Representative in the Tenth, Eleventh and thirteenth Congress, from the adjoining district in Maryland. As a lawyer, he stood in the first rank of his profession; as a gentleman, he was greatly respected, even by those who least admired him as a politician. To his family, as well as to his vicinity, his death will prove a severe loss.

Fauquier Court House, Va. August 12, 1815.

ORDER.

ALL the Officers of the Rifle Regt. retained in the Peace Establishment, within the states of Ohio and Kentucky, will, without loss of time, repair to Newport, Ken. with their detachments or otherwise, taking care at the same time to collect all the Soldiers and Buglers, that may be in either state, belonging to 1st, 3d, 3d, and 4th Rifle Regts and march them to the point designated. The senior officer will, on his arrival at that post, take immediate command, and cause all Riflemen who may be unfit for any corps, to be discharged, under the class of supernumeraries or otherwise. Those fit for the Infantry or Artillery, must be retained for a final organization. The commanding officer of the post, will ascertain the progress of their movements, give them all necessary orders and instructions, and provide for their accommodation and comfort. He will report weekly in detail to Lieut. Col. W. S. Hamilton, at Pittsburg; until otherwise ordered.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, Major by Brevet, R. Reg't.

10 or 15 Carpenters

WANTED.

MEGOWAN & BULL.

August 20.

Notice.

TO BE LET,

On Tuesday, the 19th day of September next, for the term of one year or more, the Plantation where Patrick Watson now lives, two and a-half miles from Nicholasville, on the Hickman road.—This place is an excellent stand for a tavern—there is about one hundred and twenty acres of cleared land, with a Barn, Stables, Stone Spring House, and other out houses, a never failing spring of Water, an Apple Orchard of the best of fruit. The property was formerly the property of Jonas Davenport, dec'd. CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Guardian for William and L. Davenport.

August 27.

BLANK DEEDS, For sale at this Office.

THEATRE.

(Mrs. Milner's Benefit.)

MRS. MILNER respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Will be presented a very celebrated Patriotic and Historical Drama, with appropriate Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, written by William Dimond, Esq. author of the Edition, Foundling of the Forest, Adeline and Orilla, Hunter of the Alps, Sea Side Story, Peasant Boy, &c. called

GUTAVUS VASA,

The Hero of the North.

The Drama of Gustavus Vasa, was originally produced under its second title, upon the boards of Drury Lane, in 1804; its reception was flattering, and its career attended with extraordinary attraction. It was revived, during the season of 1811, with a corresponding success at the New Theatre, Covent Garden—and fifteen crowded audiences have already approved by an unmixed applause, the splendour of the spectacle, and the talents of the author. Its recent representation in Philadelphia, was sanctioned by those awarding acclamations, which are ever produced from a union of patriotic feeling, and which are usually awakened through the warmest sensibility for the Saviour of his Country.

Castavus Vasa, Mr. Collins. Sigmund of Calmar, Morgan. Cassimir Rubenski, Cargill. Carlowitz, Jefferson. Branomiar, Ludlow. Ufo, Thomson. Veltzki, Anderson. Marcell, Blisset. Gabriel, Lucas. Guillomar, Deale.

Miners, &c. Mrs. Turner. Princess Guinda, Barrett. Santa Michelina, Blisset. Frederica Rubenski, Milner. Alexa, Miss Turner. Nuns, Paulina & Petronia, Pilgrims, and Peasant Women.

IN THE DRAMA,

Song—"Friendship and Love are Divine;" By Mr. Morgan—accompanied by Mr. Decker.

BETWEEN THE PLAY & FARCE,

RECITATION,

The Standard of Liberty,

THE AMERICAN EAGLE,

By Mrs. Barrett.

A HORNSPIPE,

By Miss Turner.

After which, a favorite Musical Farce, called

The Devil to Pay,

OR,

Wives Metamorphosed.

For further particulars, see Bills.

Notice.

All those indebted to the firm of Heian and Maxwell, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

35-41 August 28

Public Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made the Subscribers on the 17th of June last by Thomas Garner to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, will be sold by auction, on Saturday, the 2d of September next, at his late residence, adjoining the out-looks of Lexington, between the Georgetown and Henry's Mill roads, about

120 MERINO SHEEP,

three or four Milch Cows, three Horses, a travelling Carriage and sundry articles of Household Furniture, &c. &c.

The Sheep will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, and a credit of 12 months will be given in all sums over \$20 the purchaser giving his note negotiable in bank with an approved endorser.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHASLES SPROULE, EDWARD HARDMAN, WILLIAM HUNTER, Trustees.

August 23d, 1815.

Notice.

All persons who have purchased tickets in the lottery for the Distribution of Merino Sheep, will please apply and receive back their money. The number of tickets sold will not justify the drawing.

LEXINGTON, August 21.

LEWIS SANDERS.

34-2

The Eagle

suffers

Little Birds

to Sing.

When Fashion's triumph o'er her barbarous foe,

First reared the Comb, immortal CUMMENS' rose

Each lock of many color'd hair, he drew

Exhausted wife, and then imagined new;

Pale barbers saw him spurn their bounded reign

And grace and fashion waved on every crest.

Charles Cummens,

Lady's & Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

OPPOSITE CAPT. POSTLETHWAITE'S INN,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a complete assortment of fine hair, and materials for Wigs and other hair-work which will be executed at the shortest notice.

He has also received the most elegant assortment of shaving materials ever brought into this country: having selected them himself, he will warrant them. Persons wishing to furnish themselves with good razors, will find it to their advantage to purchase of him, as they will be at liberty to exchange them till they are furnished with those they approve of. He has also for sale—Tooth Brushes, do Powder, Dressing Combs, Ivory do, Pocket do, Cloth Brushes, Head do, Whisker do, Pocket or Shaving glasses, Pomatum, Antique Oil, Gloves, Suspenders, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Windsor, Rose, Palm, Almond and other Soaps and Wash balls, tweezers, Dice and Dominoes, Lead Pencils, Sealing Wax, &c.

80 Dozen PLAYING CARDS, of first quality 40 Boxes SPANISH SEGARS, all of which will be sold very low, and are all of the first quality.

34 August 14.

TAKEN UP by Edward Stivers living on the Cleaveland landing road, about three miles from the mouth of Boon's creek, Fayette county, one sorrel Horse, four years old, fourteen hands high, blaze face, hipt on the right side, a blemish in the right eye, appraised to \$20, before me this 13th day of May, 1815.

53-3p WILLIAM DAVENPORT, j. p.

CONSTABLES, BLANKS, For Sale.

100 DOLLARS,

Paid in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, will gain

30,000!!!

DAVID WILLIAMSON'S Scheme of Chance, for the distribution of property, will POSITIVELY commence drawing on Wednesday the 15th of September next, in Lexington;—and on that day 300 tickets will be drawn—on Thursday the day following 300—on Friday 300—and on Saturday 300—being the whole amount, 1,200 tickets.

SCHEME AS FOLLOWS:

One Capital Prize, viz.—The Square of Buildings, being the corner on Main and Mill streets, and extending up the latter to Presbyterian Alley. They are three distinct tenements, or store houses of brick, two of three stories high, and one of two stories. The rents of these houses are a handsome income, being situated in what may be called the very centre of the place for business. (dolls. 30,000)

One Capital Prize—The House and Lot now occupied by the subscriber on Mill Street, generally called Poplar Row.—The style of this building, with the other improvements, its pleasant and convenient situation to business, renders it as desirable property as any in the town of Lexington, being the last drawn ticket, 16,000

One Capital Prize—The House and Lot now occupied by the subscriber on Mill Street, (generally called Poplar Row)—The style of this building, with the other improvements, its pleasant and convenient situation to business, renders it as desirable property as any in the town of Lexington, being the last drawn ticket, 16,000

One Capital Prize—A valuable farm of 100 acres, (called the Owing's farm tract) bounded on Owing's street and Limestone road. The situation of this property is generally admired; its improvements are dwelling houses, barn, stables, spring-house, &c. a fine young orchard now bearing fruit, an excellent garden in high state of cultivation, and has an excellent spring of never failing water, 15,000

One Capital Prize—A Lot of small Farm fronting on Wilkins and Walnut streets, containing about 16 acres. (called the Sugar Tree Grove) about one half in cultivation, the balance Woodland; its improvements are two snug Houses, Garden, &c. has an excellent spring of water, its situation is high and pleasant, 4,000

One Capital Prize—One Lot on Wilkins and Walnut streets, and adjoining the lot of Joseph H. Hawkins, Esq. containing about 8 acres, all in wood, 2,000

One Capital Prize—One corner Lot on Mill and Fourth streets, immediately opposite the Seminary, 1,500

One Capital Prize—One Lot fronting on Mulberry street continued and Limestone road, immediately opposite to Mrs. Look's, 1,000

One Capital Prize—A part of Wm. R. Morton's tract containing near 7 acres, fronting on Meadow street and lies immediately opposite Squirrel Spring all in Wood, 1,000

One Capital Prize—Part of Wm. R. Morton's tract of about 7 acres, adjoining to Lewis Sanders and Daniel Bradford, all in Wood, 1,000

One Prize—A Lot fronting on Mulberry street continued, and joining the Lots of M'Nairs heirs and Thomas Sprake, 800

One Prize—One Lot on Fowler's and Wood street, well set with fruit trees, 500

One Prize—One Lot on Main street Nicholasville, adjoining the residence of P. Watson, 400

1 Prize—One Lot on M'Beans street, 300

1 Prize—One Lot on Owing's street, adjoining Daniel, 300

20 Prizes—(Say 20 Lots at 100 dollars each) laid off in the subscriber's plan of Lots for an addition to the town of Nicholasville, 2,000

80 Do. do. at 80 dollars each, 1,600

20 Do. do. at 60 do. do., 1,200

40 Do. do. at 50 do. do., 2,000

20 Do. do. at 40 do. do., 800

20 Do. do. at 30 do. do., 600

For plan of the above Lots see the plot in my possession.

1005 Prizes—Say 1065 Lots in the addition to the town of Nicholasville, at 14 dollars 8 1/2 cents each, 15,000

12,000 Prizes amounting to 120,000

12,000 Tickets at 100 Dollars each, is 120,000

Good and sufficient titles for all the property named in this scheme, will be made in 30 days after the drawing is completed, and possession given in 3 days. A part of the property is under rent until the 1st of January, 1816; the person shall be entitled to the rent, from the date of the result of his ticket.

A few of the tickets are yet unsold. The proprietor is desirous to sell the residue before the day of drawing—persons wishing to purchase will please apply at his old stand, opposite Samuel and George Trotter's. The following gentlemen—JOURN BRADFORD, HUBBARD TAYLOR, JOHN HAWKINS, SAMUEL M'KEE, JOHN SUMRALL, JOHN GWATHMEY, ABRAHAM BUFORD, RICHARD TAYLOR and CHARLES RILEY. Should any unforeseen concurrence take place to prevent the attendance of all the above named managers, those that do attend will appoint others to officiate during the absence of those in the place of whom they were appointed.

Printers of the following places are requested to insert the above advertisement once, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, Lexington, Nicholasville, Frankfort, Winchester, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Georgetown, Shelbyville, Bardonia, and Louisville.

DAVID WILLIAMSON.

Lexington, August 29, 1815.—35

Cotton Spinning.

THE subscriber having added to his Machinery, and having in his employment some of the best hands in the state, which carry on the Cotton Spinning business to perfection, enables him to sell at the reduced price of two shillings the dozen. COTTON YARNS, which are inferior to none in the state. Let those who wish to purchase, call and see for themselves. His customers and others can at any time be supplied with COTTON YARNS, either blue or white. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually complied with. The BLUE-DYEING carried on as usual.

JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, August 20, 1815.

Cheap Spun Cotton.



[From the Baltimore Telegraph, Aug. 4.]
THE PRINTER.

Who is it—"gentle reader," who,
That labours hard in pleasing you,
By telling all that's strange and new?
The Printer.

Who is it brings you from afar,
Intelligence of bloody war,
Or feats of some immortal tar?
The Printer.

Who tells you of th' affairs of state,
Whilst legislators, legislate,
And are engaged in warm debate?
The Printer.

Who is it, that with stick and rule,
Chastises well the knave and fool,
And keeps in awe the party-tool?
The Printer?

By whom is it that learning's got,
And genius to perfection brought—
O! reader, say—say, is it not
The Printer.

Say, ye who always wish to know,
How the concerns of nations go—
Who do you for the knowledge owe?
The Printer?

Ye politicians, too can tell,
Who makes you understand so well,
Th' affairs on which you like to dwell—
The Printer.

Then, in no case, should you delay,
(Tho' many do, from day to day)
With punctuality pay,
The Printer.

TYPOGRAPHICUS.

ON A COQUETTE.

She smiles on all, to each the same,
Each thinks himself the favored lover;
But he who would a preference claim,
Too late an ardent jilt does prove her.

So glitters ice upon the wave,
The sailor glad, thinks land before him,
But finds a cold and timeless grave,
In place of home where fancy bore him.

Bathos—"The fleecy clouds of the morning
were streaked with nature's richest ver-
million, the sun was just lifting his radiant
head above the stately trees of the forest, the
feathered Handels of nature sung forth their
sweetest carols, and the universe had borrow-
ed the robes of May, when Sylvia, more beau-
tiful than Diana—walked out to feed the chick-
ens!"

A Female Servant.

Wanted a Negro Woman of about
twenty years of age, accustomed to
house business. For such a one a lib-
eral price will be given. Apply to the
printer.
July 31.

FOR SALE,

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT
near the state house in the town of Frank-
fort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.
TH. T. BARR,
Agent for the owner.
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-tf

FOR SALE,

THE HALF OF THAT
Elegant Corner Lot,

Situated on Main street, nearly opposite to
Mr. Coleman's Brewery, and being separated
from the public burying ground by a small
street. It has a good hewed log house with a
stone chimney. Payment will be required
one third in hand, and the remainder in six
twelve and eighteen months. Terms may be
known on application to
CORNELIUS COYLE or
WILLIAM LEAVY.
Lexington, August 7. 33-3t

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross
street, and flatter themselves from their
experience in the first shops in New-York,
Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish
their work in a style not inferior to any heret-
ofore finished in the western country. Orders
respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful ac-
knowledgments to those who have so liberally pat-
ronized her during a residence of Eight years in
Lexington, and announces to them and the public,
her intention of recommencing her School on Mon-
day, the 27th inst.
Terms as usual.
March 11, 1815.

Plating Establishment.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF, having taken DA-
VID A. SAYRE into partnership in his Pla-
ting Establishment, the business in future will
be carried on under the firm of Woodruff &
Sayre, at the former stand, where all orders
will be thankfully received and punctually at-
tended to by
WOODRUFF & SAYRE.
Lexington, July 28th, 1815 31.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every
kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in
the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase these articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their ad-
vantage to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cot-
ton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
October 10, 1814. 41

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill
or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general
assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with
CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMS,
SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITIES,

And on as liberal terms as circumstances will
admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attend-
ed to on the shortest notice.
February 20.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this
day dissolved by mutual consent. Those hav-
ing any demands against said firm, are request-
ed to call for payment—those indebted are also
requested to call and discharge their accounts or
they will be put into an officer's hands for
collection.

JOHN LOWRY.
HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19.
N. B.—The business will be continued at
the old stand by
J. LOWRY

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and
real estate given as security. Refer to
DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.
Lexington, April 13, 1815. 16-tf

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING
COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as
also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM
WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having ex-
tended their machinery for striking all kinds of
Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular sup-
ply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW
CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and
HATTERS JACKS—Also MACHINE CARDS,
FILLETING & COMB PLATE—all warrant-
ed of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faith-
fully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.
COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery,
may be had of the above Manufacturer at
LEWIS SANDERS', Lexington.

March 1, 1815. 10-6m.

Plastering & Stoco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,

[From Charleston, South-Carolina]
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington
and the adjacent country, that he has commenced
the above business in all its various branches:—
Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices,
plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or or-
namented; colouring walls in various water colours;
cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest
manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all
or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious
and superior style, and on the most reason-
able terms. Those who wish to employ him, will
pleased to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the
corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815. 11-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their
friends and the public in general for the
liberal support received since they commenced
at their established stand, on Main street,
Lexington—where they continue to manufac-
ture, and have now on hand
A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's
BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the
newest fashion—ALSO,
LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which
they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the
Public in general that he continues to carry
on the Brass Founding business in all its
various Branches, at the old stand formerly
occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street,
and will always keep on hand an assortment of
And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers,
Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest man-
ner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for
Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also
a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that
line will be punctually attended to. Grateful
for past favors he hopes to merit a continu-
ance of the same
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-t

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and
the public in general, that they intend car-
rying on the
FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork,
one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding
factory. They will attend at the following
places on the 1st day of every court, for the
reception of cloth, which shall be returned on
the succeeding court days completely finished,
viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at
Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj.
Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Ma-
dison county, and at Tates' place on the Tates'
Creek road, three miles from the river, shall
be attended to with due respect and prompt-
ness when passing to and from Richmond. The
subscribers flatter themselves, from the superi-
ority of their establishment, to be able to fin-
ish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and
hope to merit a reasonable share of public pa-
tronage.
HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17. 42

Watches & Silver Ware.

THE SUBSCRIBER has constantly for sale
an extensive assortment of first rate Patent Le-
ver, and Plain Gold and Silver Watches, with
a great variety of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
Also, manufactures and has on hand a supply
of Silver Ware, of the newest and best pat-
terns, consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Sug-
ar Dishes, Slop Bowls, Cream Pots, Castors,
Table and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar
Tongs, &c. &c.
PHILIP GARRETT,
No. 144, Market street, Philadelphia
July 5.

Orders left with Tilford, Scott and Trot-
ter, Lexington, Kentucky, will be forwarded
and punctually attended to.

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a
Superior Style and on the usual terms at San-
ders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

War Department, July 6th, 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at
the office of the Secretary of the Department
of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday
the last day of December next, for the supply
of all rations that may be required for the use
of the United States, from the 1st day of June,
1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1817,
within the states, territories and districts, fol-
lowing, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort
Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicini-
ties, and at any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

2nd. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri terri-
tories.

4th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the Mississippi territory, the state of
Louisiana, and their vicinities north of the
Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the district of Maine, and state of New-
Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-
Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of New-York.

10th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of New-York, south of the
Highlands, and including West-Point.

11th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of New-Jersey.

12th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of Pennsylvania.

13th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Delaware, Maryland, and
the district of Columbia.

14th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of Virginia.

15th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of North Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of South Carolina.

17th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited,
within the state of Georgia.

A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of
salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour
one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the
rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vine-
gar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and
one half of candles to every hundred rations.
The prices of the several component parts of
the ration shall be specified, but the United
States reserve the right of making such alter-
ations in the price of the component parts of
the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price
of each part thereof bear a just proportion to
the proposed price of the whole ration. The
rations are to be furnished in such quantities
that there shall at all times, during the term
of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the
consumption of the troops for six months in
advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if
the same shall be required. It is also to be
permitted to all and every of the command-
ants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at
seasons, which the same can be transported, or
at any time, in case of urgency, such sup-
plies of like provisions in advance, as in the
discretion of the commander shall be deemed
proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to
be at the expense and risk of issuing the sup-
plies to the troops, and that all losses sustain-
ed by the depredations of the enemy, or by
means of the troops of the United States, shall
be paid by the United States at the price of
the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid,
on the depositions of two or more persons of
credible characters, and the certificate of a
commissioned officer, stating the circumstance
of the loss, and the amount of the articles for
which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United
States, of requiring that none of the supplies,
which may be furnished under any of the pro-
posed contracts, shall be issued, until the sup-
plies which have been, or may be furnished
under the contract now in force, have been
consumed.

A. J. DALLAS,

Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers, who are
authorised to publish the laws of the United
States, are requested to insert the foregoing
advertisement, once a week for two months.

I. W. ANDERSON

INFORMS his friends and the public in gen-
eral, that he has commenced TRUNK MA-
KER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of
Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs
Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where
he will keep a constant supply of Trav-
elling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work
Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered
and lined with paper which will suit for stand-
ing in the house equal to hair or leather; an
assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales,
common Bridles, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus,
plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Marting-
ale hooks and buckles, men's and women's
Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers
cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and
Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and
Candles, Segars, Potters ware &c. which will
be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred
to the above business in the city of Philadel-
phia, and removed from there to the city of
Detroit, where he had the misfortune to dis-
please Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-
hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed,
sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen
months, nine of which he was confined in a
loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed
without fire or clothing, where he suffered
more than death. But it has pleased kind
Providence to return him to the bosom of his
country and friends; and the quality of his work,
he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous
public.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.
July 24, 1815. 31

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dis-
solved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes
the liberty of informing his friends that he has
commenced a separate establishment next door
to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexing-
ton, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be
used to accommodate those who may favor him
with their orders—and the usual attention to
customers. Hats of the first quality only, al-
ways on hand, for those who may please to call.
41 Hiram Shaw.

I have just received a quantity of

Loaf Sugar,

OF PRIME QUALITY,

and will sell the same at 50 cents per pound.
BARTH BLOUNT.
January 28, 1815. 5-tf

HERAN & MAXWELL HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the of-
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-
street.—They flatter themselves they will be
able to fill all orders in their line to the satis-
faction of purchasers, and on good terms.
26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken
by McALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them.
They earnestly request all those who are in arrears,
to avail themselves of this offer before the first
day of April next, or they will be compelled to
adopt other measures, which are peculiarly dis-
agreeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-tf.

CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard,
and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their fac-
tory, upper end of Main street.
MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.
May 9, 1815.

Penitentiary Nails.

Daniel Bradford keeps a constant supply of Nails,
made at the Penitentiary, which will be sold whole-
sale, at the Frankfurt Prices, with the addition of
carriage. 24-tf Lexington, June 12.

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone
street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay
attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's cloths,
ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid at-
tention to, and be made to look new. Gold and sil-
ver lace cleared, and the blue dyeing carried on as u-
sual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the
Horse is remarkably gentle and true.
HUGH CRAWFORD.
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform
their friends and the public in general, that their
machines are in complete operation at their fac-
tory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington,
at six pence per pound for common wool—and hav-
ing the advantage of both water and horses, will en-
able them to accommodate their friends on the short-
est notice and in the best manner. For sale at their
factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and
Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24-tf

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by
E. W. CRAIG.
January 20, 1815. 4-

Elijah Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches,
in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few
steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street.
They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes,
Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their
line; they will execute all orders with dispatch, &
in the best manner. They will be always prepared
to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for
shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for
fewer shoes.
Lexington, May 1.—18

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this
day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons
having unsettled accounts with the late firm,
are requested to call and settle them
without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious
to have their accounts all settled up to this
date.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

Hatters, Look Here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Ra-
coon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.
26 P. & W. BAIN.

JOHN COLEMAN

HAVING disposed of his stock of BOT-
TLING LIQUOR to Mr. Walter Connell,
who intends engaging extensively in the Bot-
tling business, requests those indebted to him
to discharge their accounts to enable him to
meet his engagements.
30 Lexington, July, 1815.

BOTTLING CELLAR.

WALTER CONNELL having purchased
Mr. Coleman's stock of Bottles and Bot-
tled liquor, intends keeping an extensive sup-
ply of ALE and PORTER in Bottles at his
Cellar, under Mr. Yeiser's Currying shop,
corner of Main and Main Cross streets. His
steady attention and experience in the above
business induces him to hope for public pa-
tronage.
30 Lexington, 16th July 1815.

TIGHT BARRELS.

6 or 800 TIGHT CASKS for sale, at the
Lexington White Lead Manufactory—apply to
Mr. Turner, the Manager, at the Factory, or
at the Ware House of Saml and George Trot-
ter. 30—2m B. METCALF, Agt.

Cornelius Mershon, TAILOR,

Inform his friends and the public in gen-
eral that he has removed his shop to the upper
part of the new brick house on Limestone
street, nearly opposite the jail, lately occu-
pied by Overton and Cochran, where he con-
tinues to carry on his business in all its various
branches. Wanted one or two smart active
boys as apprentices to the above business. 30

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the
town of Lexington, will practice LAW in the County
and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the County
Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be con-
sulted at his office on Main-street, next door above
Maccoun's Book Store, and a few doors below the
Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-t1Oct.

For Sale,

BEST CINCINNATI ground MUSTARD,
By the keg or pound, by
McALLA GAINES & Co.
July, 1815. 29m3

Sale at Auction.

Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT OBER 4.
THAT VALUABLE

MERCANTILE STAND,

Opposite the Court House, Main st. Lexington,
SUCCESSIVELY occupied by James and Da-
vid Maccoun, William N. Lane and Co
and the subscriber. The lot is about 33 1-2
feet on Main street, running to Water street,
fronting on the latter, about 34 1/2 feet. The
house on Main street is said to be the best
built in the western country; front the whole
size of the lot and about 45 feet back, con-
tains a store room, and a room and passage
on the first floor, two rooms elegantly finish-
ed, with a circular door between on the second,
and three good lodging rooms on the third—
attached to it is a large back building
containing six rooms, smoke house, &c.—
On Water street, there is a three story brick
house, well built—about 22 by 40 feet, with
cellar. The stand on Main street is consid-
ered one of the best in the place, for business;
and the new market house now fixing on Water
street, must in a short time, render that equal-
ly so. The situation, with the flourishing
state of the place, and the long credit of one,
two, three, four and five years, with legal in-
terest to be calculated on the notes, must ren-
der it a desirable object with every Merchant
of capital in the western country—also to those
Houses in the eastern states, who wish to make
establishments here—the whole will be sold
together or divided, as may suit purchasers.
The title to the property will be made indis-
putable, as soon as the payments are com-
pleted; possession given in 90 days after the sale
note to be dated the 1st of July, last.
Thomas H. Pindell.
Lexington, August 7. 33

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by
Seth Maynard to the subscriber and recorded
in the court of appeals, for the purpose of se-
curing to John Fowler the amount of a negoti-
able note endorsed by him for said Maynard,
there will be exposed to public sale at the
Court-House door of Fayette County in Lexing-
ton. On Monday the 25th day of Sept. next,
at 3 o'clock P. M.—A TRACT OF LAND of
2000 acres, lying in Knox county, Kentucky,
on the waters of Yellow creek, patented to
Thomas M. Fleming, and by him conveyed to
said Maynard, or so much thereof as will be
sufficient to satisfy and pay said Fowler the a-
mount of said note, with interest and costs.
THOMAS BODLEY, Trustee.
August 14, 1815. 33-1m

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE Subscribers have undertaken the ag-
ency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in
this place, and in a short time will have an ex-
tensive supply of every description of Cut and
Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very su-
perior to any heretofore used in this state—
which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on
liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts
will be given to country merchants and others,
who purchase to sell again.

Persons desir